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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,514	03/26/2004	Guerry L. Grune	250078US23	8586
22850	7590	03/15/2005	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.				KRUER, KEVIN R
1940 DUKE STREET				
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1773		

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/809,514	GRUNE ET AL
	Examiner Kevin R Kruer	Art Unit 1773

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/26/2004.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed March 26, 2004 has been fully considered and an initialed copy of said PTO-1449 is enclosed herein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-11 and 23-34 are unpatentable over Vincent (US 3,437,536) in view of Matsuura et al (US 4,412,042).

Vincent teaches a laminate comprising foamed plastic cores and outer metal substrates are well known in the art (see columns 1 and 2). The metal may comprise copper (col 2, lines 4+). The core may comprise a polyolefin foam (col 1, lines 36+).

Vincent does not teach that the core may comprise the claimed thermoplastic polymer and at least one silane of formula (I). However, Matsuura teaches a crosslinked polyolefin comprising polyolefin modified with silane (abstract). The polyolefin may be polyethylene with a density of 0.85-0.910 (col 1, lines 68+). The silane may be represented by the general formula SiRR'Y₂, wherein R is an unsaturated olefin, Y is a hydrolyzable organic group such as an alkoxy, and R' is an unsaturated olefin or a hydrolysable organic group (col 6, lines 36+). The polymer may be foamed (col 7, lines 57+) or contain various fillers (col 7, lines 56+). Said polyolefin

is excellent in both heat resistance and in elongation properties (col 1, lines 32+). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the foam taught in Matsuura in the laminate taught in Vincent. The motivation for doing so would have been that said foam has excellent heat resistance and elongation properties.

With regard to claim 10, the metal layers taught in Vincent are herein understood to be "textured" because any layer is going to be inherently textured to some extent.

With regard to claims 23-34, the examiner takes the position that the laminate rendered obvious by Vincent in view of Matsuura has the silane of formula (I) present on the surface of the metal layer contacting the core polymer layer. Specifically, the silane modified polymer taught in Matsuura will comprise silanes throughout the composition, including the surface layer that contact the metal layers. With regard to claim 34, the examiner takes the position that the method of making a product does not patentably distinguish said product from a product taught in the prior art unless it can be shown that the method of making the product inherently results in a materially different product. In the present application, the examiner takes the position that the laminate rendered obvious by Vincent in view of Matsuura reads on claim 34 wherein silane is present on the metal-core interface and present in the core polymer layer.

4. Claims 1-17 and 19-22 are unpatentable over Newman et al (US 4,313,996) in view of Matsuura et al (US 4,412,042).

Newman teaches a metal-plastic-metal laminate (abstract). The metal skin layers can be formed of the same metal such as copper (col 2, lines 20-44). The

polymer core can be formed of any polymeric resinous material (col 2, lines 45+). The laminate may optionally contain an adhesive layer between the polymeric resinous material and the metal skin layers (col 3, lines 8+). Furthermore, the polymeric resinous material may further comprise reinforcing fibers (col 4, lines 1+).

Newman does not teach that the polymeric resinous material may comprise the claimed thermoplastic polymer and at least one silane of formula (I). However, Matsuura teaches a crosslinked polyolefin comprising polyolefin modified with silane (abstract). The polyolefin may be polyethylene with a density of 0.85-0.910 (col 1, lines 68+). The silane may be represented by the general formula $\text{SiRR}'\text{Y}_2$, wherein R is an unsaturated olefin, Y is a hydrolyzable organic group such as an alkoxy, and R' is an unsaturated olefin or a hydrolysable organic group (col 6, lines 36+). The polymer may be foamed (col 7, lines 57+) or contain various fillers (col 7, lines 56+). Said polyolefin is excellent in both heat resistance and in elongation properties (col 1, lines 32+). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the foam taught in Matsuura in the laminate taught in Newman. The motivation for doing so would have been that said polymer has excellent heat resistance and elongation properties.

With regard to claim 10, the metal layers taught in Newman are herein understood to be “textured” because any layer is going to be inherently textured to some extent.

5. Claims 1-6, 9, 10-18, 21, 22-28, 31, 32, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber et al (US 3,467,569) in view of Matsuura (US 4,412,042).

Weber teaches a metal-foam polymer-metal laminate (col 1, lines 10+) wherein a solid thermoplastic backing material is present between the foam polymer layer and the metal layer (col 1, lines 30+). The backing layer is provides additional strength for the metal employed and the resulting laminate has improved properties such as good dent resistance, buckle resistance, and increased flexural modulus (col 2, lines 38+). Said layer may comprise a polyolefin (col 2, line 46). The metal layers may comprise aluminum, copper, steel, magnesium, lead, and the like (col 2, line 52+).

Weber does not teach that the backing layer may comprise the claimed silane functional polymer. However, Matsuura teaches a crosslinked polyolefin comprising polyolefin modified with silane (abstract). The polyolefin may be polyethylene with a density of 0.85-0.910 (col 1, lines 68+). The silane may be represented by the general formula $SiRR'Y_2$, wherein R is an unsaturated olefin, Y is a hydrolyzable organic group such as an alkoxy, and R' is an unsaturated olefin or a hydrolysable organic group (col 6, lines 36+). The polymer may be foamed (col 7, lines 57+) or contain various fillers (col 7, lines 56+). Said polyolefin is excellent in both heat resistance and in elongation properties (col 1, lines 32+). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the polymer taught in Matsuura as the backing layer of the laminate taught in Weber. The motivation for doing so would have been that said polymer has excellent heat resistance and elongation properties.

With regard to claim 10, the metal layers taught in Weber is herein understood to be "textured" because any layer is going to be inherently textured to some extent

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin R Kruer whose telephone number is 571-272-1510. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carol Chaney can be reached on 571-272-1284. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kevin R. Kruer
Patent Examiner-Art Unit 1773